

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. "II."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1806.

[No. 1777.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

10 pipes third proof Holland Gin,
8 pipes fourth proof Bourdeaux
Brandy,

For sale by

Roberts and Griffith.

December 8.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber.

A consignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23,

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

CARR'S

Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT
GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket
Almanacks,

FOR THE YEAR 1807.

November 23.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality Moun-
tain Blue, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19.

Salt afloat.

500 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board
Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by
Wadsworth & Butler.

Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at
Voorwilt's wharf,

3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candles,
50 barrels prime Beef,
10 do do. Pork,
5 quarter casks Tenerife Wine.

November 26.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent
2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-
4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure,
3 do. Marsalia wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

The Subscriber

Inform his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze
nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine,
Fine, and Forrest } Cloths.
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchester,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfbacks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flusings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpane,
Irish Linens and, Dowlases,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Plaillas,
White and brown Rds,
Burboon Gurrals,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of
tailors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which
he is determined to sell at the most reduced
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet
with that encouragement his attention to busi-
ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-
lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-
en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
(holding an unexpired lease for the same)
with the Lot of Ground hereto attached, con-
taining a number of excellent apple trees—
the ground equal to any for a garden—It is al-
so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immen-
sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.

November 5.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Pine-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga o. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Candy
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun

July 26.

Printings, in its various branches,
handsofely executed at this office.

Wanted to Purchase,

1500 White Oak Posts and 3000 Rails.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

December 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the circuit
court of the district of Columbia, for the
county of Alexandria, will be sold to the high-
est bidder, for ready money, at the coffee-
house, on Monday, the 15th current, between
the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, a NEGRO
MAN, who calls himself Jerry, and who was
apprehended and committed to jail as a run-
away,

R. Mofs, d. m.

December 3.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-
Cloths, from 15 to 18s sterling cost.

Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11s
to 14s sterling.

Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coat-
ings, from 5s 9d to 12s sterling.

The above goods are of the latest importation,
and purchased on advantageous terms,
and will be sold at a very low advance for ap-
proved endorsed notes.

December 1.

dff

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

10 hhd. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhd. old Antigua Rum
6 hhd. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.

December 2.

Russia Sheetings.

100 pieces entitled to debenture,

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 28.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogheads wol flavored 4th proof Ja-
maica rum
80 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin, and

First quality Souchong

Best green coffee in bags

Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Tenerife

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled

Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dipt candles

Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll

brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

September 17.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county,
in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from
the Orphans' Court of said county, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of James
Smith Deblois, late purser of the United States
frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons
having claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouch-
ers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before
the 21st day of May next, or they may by law
be excluded from all benefit to said estate—
and all persons indebted thereto are requested
to make immediate payment, or suits will be
instituted to enforce the same. Given under
my hand this 21st of November, 1806.

Lewis Deblois, Ex'r.

November 21.

Caution, to Tavern-Keepers, &c.

Whereas the subscriber has received satis-
factory information of the intention of a certain
JESSE B. LEWIS, Printer, and late a mid-
shipman in the navy of the United States,
to rob him of a large sum of money, thro'
the agency of a second person, which person
was to procure a good horse, a genteel suit of
clothes, and new saddle bags—put his clothes
in them, lace and lock them, and cut a slit in
them under the flap large enough to run his
arm in; then come to his lodgings in Alexan-
dria, and he would shew him where a rich Ta-
vern-Keeper lived, who was daily in the re-
ceipt of a great deal of money, that he must
put up there and deliver his saddle-bags to the
Landlord, and the next day call for his bags
and search for his pocket-book, and charge the
Landlord with robbing him of it—and that he
the said Lewis would come in at the same
time and ask for the fifteen hundred dollars he
promised to lend him, and that he should then
declare he had been robbed of three thousand
dollars, and that he (Lewis) would declare and
make oath, that at his lodgings he saw a m
count three thousand dollars, put them in
his pocket-book and saddle-bags and take them
to the tavern, and as the Tavern-Keeper had
the money or could easily procure it he would
pay it, or, if he did not it could be recovered
by law." This is therefore to caution all per-
sons against so artful a Swindler.

JOHN GADSBY,

December 10.

Public Notice.

At West-End, Fairfax county, on Wednes-
day the 17th, and Thursday the 18th day
of December, will be sold,

The crop of Corn, Fodder, Hay,
Plantation Tools and Utensils, the property
of Mr. John West, deceased.

At which time and place will be Rented, for the
term of one year,

The Dwelling-House, Garden, and Farm,
containing upwards of forty acres, lying on
Hunting-Creek, and joining the lots of Messrs.
Korn and Wisemiller.

And on THURSDAY, the 18th of Dec. will
also be sold, at Mr. West's late residence
near the Falls Church,

Forty volumes of Books on various subjects,
the crop of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, a Waggon, &
Gears, Plantation Tools and Utensils, some
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a sul-
ky. The terms are ready money.

Charles Little, Executor

of John West, deceased.

December 10.

The Learned Pig.

Now grown to be the Wonderful Hog.

THE Public are respectfully informed,
that the Learned Pig is to be seen at
Mr. John Bogan's, Spring-Garden.—This hog
will read printing and writing, and answer any
question put to him, tell the hour of the day
to one minute, likewise tell the day of the
month and year, how many persons there are
in the room—it will distinguish colors to the
astonishment of every spectator—it will add,
subtract, multiply and divide—and to con-
clude, any person may draw a card from a
pack and keep it concealed, and the hog, with-
out hesitation, will discover the card when
drawn from another pack.

To be seen from nine o'clock in the morn-
ing till nine in the evening.

Admittance 25 cents—Children half price.

December 10.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzies,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, o-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.

July 8

RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,

Red, Green and Black Morocco
Leather,

By the dozen or single Skin—for sale,
HORWELL'S Patent Suspender Manufac-
tury, Prince street.

CASH, and the higher price
given for Linen and Cotton by
the Printer of this paper.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.

General Assembly of Virginia.

COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
[CONCLUDED.]

The increasing expence, with the increasing number of courts-martials, arising from the latitude of construction given to certain parts of the militia law, is, I conceive, worthy the attention of the legislature. Their interposition is the more necessary, because the construction given to the law varies with different officers in different parts of the state, and with different officers in the same neighborhood. By the 23d section of the militia law, passed in the session of 1803, it is directed, that "any officer who may be guilty of disobedience, or other misbehavior, when on duty, or shall, at any time, be guilty of any conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, shall be put under an arrest by his commanding officer, and tried as hereafter directed." Some officers have given a very broad construction to the general words of this section, and have not considered them restrained by any thing to be found in other parts of the same law. Their construction authorises and requires the arrest of officers for acts which are mere violations of morality, or of law, in no manner relating to their official character or conduct; and it is believed that in some cases simple violations of the rules of decorum have been exhibited as the foundation of arrests. Other officers have given to this section a more limited construction, believing it to be restrained in its application by the 27th section, which in prescribing the organization of courts-martial, speaks of them as being "instituted for the trial of offences as they are to be viewed in a military light;" and therefore, in the estimation of the advocates of the limited construction, precludes courts-martial from enquiring into acts, which, although they may be violations of the laws of honor or morality, and even of the positive laws of the land, have no relation to the official conduct of the accused. I beg leave to represent that it is believed the facility of procuring arrests has in many instances been wantonly abused, to the vexation of individuals and the injury of the public, and unless restrained, bids fair to absorb a very considerable proportion of the fund usually appropriated to the contingent expences of government. On some occasions courts-martial have been erected into courts of chivalry for the trial of nice points of honor, which, although important to the parties, did not interest the community; while on others, it is believed, they have been made the instruments of private pique, resentment, or malice, to wound the feelings, and obscure, for a time, the reputation of meritorious officers, by the exhibition of charges which frequently were groundless, or if true, ought never to have been made the subjects of investigation before a military tribunal. I therefore invite the attention of the legislature to this subject, and beg leave to submit whether it has not become necessary to define, with more precision, the offences for which an officer may be tried, and to require that the charges shall be supported by affidavit before an arrest shall be ordered.

By the 14th section of the militia law, it is declared that every officer who shall be appointed to command any volunteer company, and shall fail to complete his quota within six months after receiving his commission shall be discontinued, at the discretion of the executive, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary. But, it very often happens that officers, after having completed their quotas, suffer companies or troops to be reduced far below their legal standard, without making successful exertions to complete them again. It is not believed that the executive have any power to discontinue officers thus situated, although the public interest might require it. Ought not the same policy which directs the discontinuance of an officer for failing to complete his quota in the first instance, also to direct such discontinuance when he permits his company to be reduced and then fails to complete it again?

Our act of assembly of the 28th of January, 1804, section 28th, declares, that in the trial of militia officers, the courts martial shall proceed according to the rules and articles of war as established by a resolution of congress; and the 45th section of the same act also provides that the militia, when called into actual service, shall be governed by the articles of war which govern the troops of the U. S. But the act of congress of the last session "for

establishing rules and articles of war for the government of the armies of the United States," makes several important changes in the articles of war. It is therefore submitted whether our militia law ought not to be so amended as to have reference to the articles of war as at present established.

Presuming it will be satisfactory to the assembly, I transmit a list of slaves condemned to be executed, but by the humane provisions of our laws, reprieved & sold by the executive, on condition of their being carried out of the United States.— This document embraces every case that has occurred since the passage of the act of the 15th of January, 1801, giving that power to the executive. It is believed that the conditions of this law have in some instances been improperly evaded by the purchasers of slaves, who, in compliance with the letter of the law, have carried them out of the United States, but in total violation of its spirit, have there made sham sales of them to their agents, brought them immediately back into some of our sister states, and imposed them on their citizens. It is submitted, whether the provisions of this law might not be so guarded as to prevent such improper practices.

By the act, intitled "an act to reduce into one, all acts and parts of acts relating to the appointment and duties of sheriffs," it is declared, that if any person, appointed as sheriff, shall not within two months after his appointment, give bond and security as required by law, the clerk of the court of such county, shall within one month, transmit to the governor, a certificate of such neglect or failure, and on receiving such certificate, the governor, with the advice of council, is authorized and required, to issue a commission to some other person nominated by the court; which commission shall supersede the former commission. The executive have lately had occasion to act under this law, and although they were perfectly satisfied as to the cause of the failure, decided that the language of the law was so express, positive and mandatory, as to leave them no discretion, but that they were absolutely bound to supersede the former commission. As this construction, which the executive consider is the only one the law will bear, may operate to deprive meritorious magistrates of the only reward for their services, even where they may not have been guilty of any intentional neglect, it is submitted whether the law ought not to be so amended or explained, as to authorize and require the executive to issue a commission to some other person nominated by the court unless good cause be shewn to the contrary.

In consequence of the death of the virtuous, the patriotic and venerable George Wythe whose services will be long remembered by a grateful country the office of judge of the chancery court for the Richmond district became vacant. The executive would have manifested a criminal inattention to the interests of the public, had they permitted this very important office to remain vacant until the meeting of the legislature, and therefore after allowing themselves sufficient time to look around for a suitable successor, the office was conferred on Creed Taylor esq. But this appointment depends for confirmation on the will of the assembly.

The office of brigadier general of the 13th brigade, has become vacant by the death of brigadier general John Bowyer, and the office of brigadier general of the 14th brigade, has become vacant by the resignation of brigadier gen. Henry Young. I have also to announce that a vacancy has been occasioned in the privy council or council of state by the death of Lyne Shakelford, esq. It belongs to the general assembly to fill these vacancies.

I have received from the governor of Maryland a resolution of the general assembly of that state, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, so as to authorize and empower the congress of the United States, to pass a law whenever they may deem it expedient to prevent the farther importation of slaves from any of the West India islands, from the coast of Africa or elsewhere into the United States, or any part thereof. I have also received from the governor of Tennessee a resolution of the general assembly of that state proposing the same amendment to the federal constitution. I have the honor to lay them both before the general assembly.

I transmit herewith the Auditor's statements of the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and five, including the different branches of the revenue, accompanied with an account of expenditures together with a list of balances due from sheriffs and collectors, to the first of October eighteen hundred and six. In relation to this sub-

ject, there is one circumstance which I deem it my duty to bring to the view of the assembly. It is a fact that as early as the fourth day of April, the public treasury was so exhausted as not to afford the means of paying warrants drawn by virtue of legal appropriations. I now enclose a list of warrants amounting to 21,198 dollars and 66 cents, presented at the treasury between the fourth of April and the 16th July, and which at the time of their being presented the treasury could not discharge.

It is also a notorious fact that many other warrants the amount of which cannot be precisely ascertained, were held up, and not presented on account of the known inability of the treasury to discharge them.

I have thought it my duty to communicate these facts for the information of the legislature, but I forbear to make any comments, because I conceive the important business of revenue belongs exclusively to the consideration of the representatives of the people. It is also my duty to communicate that the fund for the "contingent expences of government;" the fund "for the expense of removing criminals to the penitentiary and their confinement therein, including officers' salaries;" the fund "for the public services of district court clerks;" and the fund "for the payment of the expense incurred at the several ware-houses for the inspection of tobacco," have been exhausted; and that several warrants, drawn on each of those funds, and now in circulation, cannot be paid until some further appropriations are made by the legislature.

I enclose a list of these warrants for the information of the assembly.

Before I conclude this communication, I beg leave, most respectfully to call the attention of the legislature to the importance of schools for the more general diffusion of knowledge. I shall not speak of the influence of education on individual happiness, by enlarging the mind, extending our views and desires, opening new sources of enjoyment, and multiplying the means of gratification. I speak of its influence on the national character; and in this view it is, I humbly conceive, an object of great national concern. The history of other nations, the wisdom of whose policy has been directed to this important subject, bears the most indisputable evidence of its vast influence in promoting a spirit of industry, adventure and enterprise; in early implanting the principles of virtue, and more effectually preventing the commission of crimes than any other expedient that has ever been resorted to in any country.

The liberal and humane policy of the legislature of Virginia has excited, at an expence of 135,000 dollars, a jail and penitentiary house, for the confinement and punishment of criminals; and it is supposed at an annual expence of about 6,587 dollars, exclusive of the sum of 28,714 dollars and 31 cents paid for expences of criminal prosecutions, and the sum of 3,686 dollars 24 cents paid for removing criminals to the penitentiary. The object of this policy, is the prevention of crimes, by the reformation of offenders, and by deterring others from their commission, by the influence of example.— Shall we expend so much money in the uncertain hope of preventing crimes by a system of punishment, and shall we give nothing to the establishment or support of a system of education which would prevent them more effectually by inspiring a love of virtue, and giving an early strength to its principles? Shall we expend so much in the efforts to reform malefactors, and shall we give nothing to increase, to the virtuous poor, the facility of education; to draw forth, from obscurity and indigence, the exertion of the intellectual powers of those, who might be useful, but are now lost to the community; or the still more splendid talents of others, who, but that "their lot" forbids, might become ornaments to their country, and "read their history in a nation's eyes?"

I hope it will not be inferred from these observations, that I am inimical to the penitentiary establishment. I admire it as an excellent system for the reformation of offenders.— But I more admire a system for the general diffusion of knowledge, because it will more effectually prevent crimes, and produce other most substantial benefits. That it is essential to the preservation of a republican government, is a remark not less true than common.

A people, once free, can never be enslaved, so long as they remain enlightened. With arms in the hands of a well regulated militia, they may defy invasion: and elevated by virtue, and inspired with the knowledge of their own rights, and the duties of their representatives, they will have nothing to fear from the intrigues of faction, or the designs of ambition; for "the voice of the people" will then be heard as "the voice of God." Our present situation is favorable to the extreme to the introduction of great and useful improvements. By the most happy organization, our foreign relations are entrusted to the federal government, and they are now under the guidance of an administration, whose wisdom, virtue and unceasing solicitude for the public welfare command all our confidence, and leave us at leisure to devote our attention to internal and domestic improvements.

The observations which I have thought it my duty to make, have been dictated by a regard to the interests of our country, and I beg leave to assure you, that they are submitted with the

profoundest respect for the General Assembly.

There are several other subjects which it will be my duty to lay before the legislature, and which shall be embraced by a subsequent but early communication.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir,

Your most obt. serv't,
WM. H. CABELL.

The honorable the speaker of the house of delegates.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

There are certain encroachments upon our constitution, besides the flagrant one mentioned in my last, deserving our attention; as they will help us to a just estimate of our present political leaders.— Every thing on this head must be deeply interesting to us, if we are but apprised of its importance. It is however irksome to many to inspect our political history; but without frequently doing this, we cannot expect to comprise that information necessary to foresee or to controul the operation of those events which may hereafter transpire. There can be no enquiry more becoming the politician than that relating to the movements by which changes have been introduced into governments in general; and surely those varying his own are far the most intimately interesting. This, then, if it cannot be made matter of amusement, as I fear it cannot to be many of feeling in our present state, should become the subject of study and patient investigation.

What shall we say, therefore, of the proceedings of our rulers respecting the purchase and governing of Louisiana.— To say the least here was so great an alteration produced in the balance of our territory, that its acquisition called for much political foresight, and much serious deliberation. For myself, from the first I unequivocally condemned the measure: fearing the consequences that would result from the preponderance thereby given to the southern and western limbs of the union; which, before this vast acquisition, had never been very moderate in their demands, when their claims seemed to clash with those of the eastern and middle states. Besides this, there were a variety of other objections, which might have been spread before the country in such colors as to demonstrate to every intelligent eye the extreme weakness and impolicy of such an unwieldy territorial accession. But it is too late. As friends to our country, we are bound to cultivate harmony throughout every quarter subject to our laws: and to withhold that crimination now which ought long ago to have fallen with effect upon those visionary heads which allured us by their enchantment to the brink of such a precipice. We will therefore wave the discussion as to the main branch of the question; for at this period it could lead to no useful result; always suppressing private dissatisfaction when declaring it can no longer conduce to the public good. This I the more readily do as it respects myself, inasmuch as federal gentlemen have differed in opinion on the subject; some having held it to be important, and promising great advantages to the country, while others believed from the beginning, what all have now reason to apprehend, that it will involve our country in great embarrassment, if it should not produce an early dismemberment of the union.

But the point I have in view at present is to recapitulate some of the infractions of our constitution of which our democratic rulers have been guilty since their elevation to power; as it will thence conclusively appear that they are not more friendly to that form of government now, than they were formerly when they opposed its adoption. It is worthy of remembrance that the treaty with France for the cession of Louisiana contains a stipulation altogether at variance with our original compact; an assumption on the part of our treaty-making power, unauthorised by any of its articles, and contravening its express provision. In it was pledged the faith of the country for incorporating the newly acquired territory into the union; which no power known to our constitution had a right to do, except the congress of the United States. For, by it the power of introducing any territory whatsoever or district into the union, is confined to congress alone. The president and senate, therefore, exceeded their authority; nay, in confirming that treaty in the form it now stands, they actually leaped over the constitutional barrier, and disregarded not only its obvious import, but its express letter.

Again, in the laws subsequently passed for the government of that country, the

democratic congress the first principle, dared to enter upon. It will be recognized principal grievances can people complain severance from Gr the parliament of the them without their seemed good cause for raising the stand. They petitioned and undaunted spirit, at that privilege, which one of the most betish subjects; name only by consent of tives in parliament, disregarded in reming to them, they chased that liberty our most glorious. Let us here marcy. The first opp our anti-federal gu attachment to our re their spurned their their advocates, preached equality all the enthusiasm disregard the first arbitrarily impose Louisiana a syste their knowledge a give the boldest a action, they place trou over that cou meek, moderate, although previous horror had always nage.

Proceeding

HOUSE OF R

MONDA

John Porter from the state of of Michael Lieb sworn to support U. S. took his s Mr. Boyle from lic lands, made a sundry inhabitant of New York, purchase an entire White or Wab territory. The as under the exist the right exists to ship, with the e sections, they pr the petitioners t make the purch are ordinary. C to the established to the public in that the petition draw their petition In this report out a division.

Mr. Darby pr members of the of Washington corporation, whi Darby, Archer a

Mr. Early Josiah Whitney Phineas Miller referred to the d

Mr. Van Co tion of William referred to the lands.

Mr. Crowni lowing resolutio

Resolved, tha sury be direct representatives, amount of depos the United Stat last three years of the balance States, remaini ively for that amount in each

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C. said he

democratic congress equally disregarded the first principle, on which our fathers dared to enter upon the revolutionary contest. It will be recollected, that one of the principal grievances of which the American people complained, previous to their severance from Great Britain, was, that the parliament of the parent state had taxed them without their consent. This they esteemed good cause amongst other things, for raising the standard of opposition. They petitioned and remonstrated with an undaunted spirit, against the infringement of that privilege, which they justly esteemed one of the most beneficial claimed by British subjects; namely, that of being taxed only by consent of their own representatives in parliament. Indignant at being disregarded in remonstrances so interesting to them, they took up arms, and purchased that liberty which we now consider our most glorious inheritance.

Let us here mark democratic consistency. The first opportunity presented to our anti-federal guides of testing their attachment to our revolutionary doctrines, they spurned their authority, and insulted their advocates. Those men, who had preached equality and indivisibility, with all the enthusiasm of Gallic frenzy, now disregard the first claim of citizenship, and arbitrarily impose on their brethren of Louisiana a system of taxation without their knowledge or consent. Finally, to give the boldest antithesis of profession & action, they place an almost despotic controul over that country in the hands of their meek, moderate, republican president; although previous to that period, their horror had always been presidential patronage.

REGULUS.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 8.

John Porter chosen a representative from the state of Pennsylvania, in the room of Michael Lieb, resigned, having been sworn to support the constitution of the U. S. took his seat.

Mr. Boyle from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Ovid, in the state of New York, requesting permission to purchase an entire township of land on the White or Wabash river, in the Indiana territory. The committee observe that as under the existing provision of the law, the right exists to purchase an entire township, with the exceptions of the reserved sections, they presume that the object of the petitioners though not specified, is to make the purchase on lower terms than are ordinary. Considering an adherence to the established terms of great importance to the public interests, they recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

In this report the house concurred without a division.

Mr. Darby presented a petition from the members of the Baptist church in the city of Washington praying for an act of incorporation, which was referred to Messrs. Darby, Archer and Seaver.

Mr. Early presented a petition from Josiah Whitney, attorney for the heirs of Phineas Miller late of Georgia, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Van Cortlandt presented the petition of William MacCarty, which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Crowninshield submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish the house of representatives with a statement of the amount of deposits of the public money in the United States, and other banks for the last three years, together with an estimate of the balances in favor of the United States, remaining in the said banks respectively for that period, distinguishing the amount in each year.

Mr. Crowninshield said he would candidly inform the house what his views were in offering this motion. His object was to draw a revenue from the balances which might be in the banks, by taxing the bank of the United States, and other banks with an interest on the amount of the public money in their hands. He had made a calculation, from which he inferred that the amount of balances in their hands for the three last years averaged the sum of between three and four millions. If a charge of six per cent. interest were made on this amount, it would produce a revenue of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. C. said he thought this as fair a source

of revenue as any other which could be named; it was certainly as fair a one as articles imported from foreign countries. It was unnecessary at this time to make further explanations. He hoped the house would permit the resolution to pass, that they might have laid before them the information on which he meant to predicate his plan.

The house immediately took up the resolution and agreed to it without a division.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, the petition of George Little was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Newton the petition of Andrew J. Villard was referred to Messrs. Newton, Varnum and Masters.

Mr. D. R. Williams observed that from an apprehension of the state of the ceiling he had kept his seat not without considerable alarm. This induced him to offer the following resolution—

Resolved, That the speaker of this house be authorized to cause immediate measures to be taken for pulling down the plastering, or otherwise securing the ceiling of the chamber in which the sessions of the house are now held.

A conversation of some length took place on this motion, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the assurance of the surveyor of the public buildings, the plastering of the ceiling presented strong indications of insecurity, so much so as to have swagged in some places more than half an inch; that in another part of the house it had actually fallen; and that the examination, on which the opinion of Mr. Latrobe was grounded, having been so long ago as the year 1805, could not give any satisfaction as to present security. When the question was put, and the resolution agreed to, ayes 59, noes 34.

A motion was made to adjourn overtill Friday, but withdrawn that the speaker might have time before the meeting of the house to-morrow to gain the necessary information as to the steps proper to be taken.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the U. S. for the year preceding the 1st of October, 1806, together with an estimate of the appropriations required for the year 1807.

TUESDAY, December 9.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that the clerk had directed several questions to one of the superintendants of the public buildings, to which answers were made in writing, relating to the ceiling of the chamber of the house of representatives.

Mr. Speaker said he should decline using any discretion of his own, the clerk would read the letter of the superintendant and if they gave no further orders, he should consider the resolution of yesterday as binding, and proceed to repairing and securing the plastering, &c.

He observed, that he had himself, in company with several members, looked at the ceiling, had bored thro' the plaster in several places, and found it secure in general, tho' in some places the mortar that went between the laths was not sufficiently spread above to hold well, yet it appeared not to be loosened.

Mr. Cook wished the speaker to inform the house how thick the plaster was.

Mr. Speaker said it was of the usual thickness, about 3/4ths of an inch, or an inch. He further remarked that the clerk had jumped upon the joists in several places and the plaster seemed not loosened or affected.

The clerk read the letter from the superintendant.

Mr. Ely. I feel much more satisfied as to the security of the ceiling than before the examination of yesterday: However, if gentlemen feel insecure in their seats, I think neither the expence nor time necessary, ought to be an object. I will, however, to try the sense of the house, move that the report of the superintendant lie on the table.

Mr. Sloan. I apprehend no danger, if the snow and rain be kept from the plastering.

Mr. Speaker said the information from the superintendant was not a regular report, no order could therefore be taken on it.

Mr. Ely then moved that the further proceedings on the resolution, be postponed until the further order of the house.

Mr. D. R. Williams. I set here under great apprehensions; I know that many gentlemen are in the same situation. The plastering has been becoming wet these several days. Over your head, Mr. Speaker, is the greatest danger, and, good God, what would be the consequence, should it fall, to yourself and the clerk.

Mr. Quincy. I feel more secure since the examination of yesterday, yet the superintendant expresses a doubt; and gentlemen who feel insecure have a right to the taking of measures for securing themselves. Two days only are adequate for rendering the whole safe.

Mr. Sloan. I would rather wait till Thursday and then adjourn till Monday.

For suspending 40
Against 51

Mr. Bidwell reported a bill to revise & make permanent an act relative to the mode of taking evidences in cases of contested elections of members of the house, and to compel their attendance, &c. It had two readings, and was referred to the committee of the whole for Friday next.

Mr. Latimer offered a resolution relative to, and the increase of salaries of the judges of the Mississippi territory, the extension of the right of suffrage, &c. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution, that the committee on public lands be directed to enquire whether any or what measures are necessary for ascertaining and adjusting the titles to lands in the Orleans and Louisiana territories. Carried.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill for building a bridge over the Po-mac. It had two readings, and was committed to the committee of the whole for Thursday.

Mr. Morrow (Ohio) offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of offering for sale the public lands lying between the U. S. military tract and the Connecticut Reserve, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and leave given to report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 5, 1806.

Mr. Worthington submitted the following motion, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine if any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary in the laws of the United States for the sale of the public lands, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

DECEMBER 8.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Tracy, calling upon the president for information relative to the negotiations pending with G. Britain, was taken up, and negatived, ayes 5, noes 18.

Agreeably to notice given on Wednesday Mr. Bradley presented a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. S. from and after the 1st day of January, 1808.

This bill is the same with that before the senate at their last session.

DECEMBER 9.

The bill offered by Mr. Bradley, to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. S. from and after the 1st day of January, 1808, was referred to Messrs. Giles, Baldwin and Mitchell.

The bill to suspend the operation of the act, entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise," passed in the house of representatives, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11,

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

IT is a strange opinion that the Chief Magistrate is not bound by the laws; because he acknowledges no superior, no one can command him; and such a power would induce the absurdity of imperialism in tyrannical government have argued. Many have concluded that impunity belongs to the Chief Magistrate. In all states, however, the good of the governed is, or ought to be, the great object over despotism, which hardly deserves the name of government, that does not disavow this principle; and when the arbitrary will of eastern tyrants is stretched to a degree of grievous oppression, even the debased spirit of slaves has been roused to resistance; tyrants have been deposed, tho' tyranny has not been effectually abolished. In states governed by law, the good of the governed ought to invigorate every spring of government—the Supreme magistrate is bound to make the laws the measure of his rule—He is held to the observance by the strictest moral obligation, by the law of nature, and more firmly to bind his conscience the policy of all states has required

him to make a solemn promise on oath, that he will govern according to the law, tho' he be not liable to punishment *eo nomine*: yet it is not to be inferred that all resistance is precluded, and that the *lives, liberties and properties* of the people may be taken from them.

Protectio trahit subjectionem et subjectio trahit protectionem, the duties are reciprocal in all free states the sovereignty rests in the laws, the majesty in the maintainer of the laws, the safety of the whole state in the support and execution of them—but not in the abuse of them.

CANDIDUS AMERICANUS.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1806.

The ship Titus, Cushing, of and for this port, from Bordeaux, was captured on Monday last by a British ship of war, in sight of Cape Henlopen light-house, after she had taken a pilot on board. The pilot and passengers, seventeen in number, were afterwards put on board a pilot boat, which was blown ashore in the late gale of Wednesday, in Lewistown creek, where they all landed in safety. [Phil. paper.]

By the Adherhal, McNeal, from New-Orleans we have received from our correspondents a file of New-Orleans papers to the 6th ult. inclusive—Their contents are entirely uninteresting—The following extract is from our correspondent's letter.

[Baltimore Telegrapher.]

New-Orleans, November 8, 1806.

(Evening),

DEAR SIR,

We have sent you regular files of our Gazette down to this date.

Our last advices from Natchitoches state, that general Wilkinson had marched on the 22d ult. with all the troops from that place for the Sabine, to establish a garrison on the bank of that river; and that the commander of the Spanish forces declared he would oppose the Americans establishing a fort there to the utmost of his ability.

The bomb ketch Etna, lieutenant Jones, arrived here on Thursday last. Two gun boats have also arrived at the Balize; all from Boston. It is said the gun boats are to cruise in lake Pontchartrain. These, with the two gun boats which sailed up the river a few days ago, and the Revenue Cutter Louisiana, which is now gone with a surveyor to survey our coast, constitute the naval force in Louisiana.

It is presumed, from the returns of the census of a few counties, that there are in the territory of Orleans, 30,000 free white people.

The following Elegy was written by Michael Bruce, the poor but amiable and elegant poet of Kinross-shire, in Scotland, in the spring previous to his death. He wrote it on his own approaching dissolution, when in the 21st year of his age he was seized with a consumption, which terminated his existence in July, 1767. This was the last composition he lived to finish.]—*Mercantile Adv.*

NOW spring returns; but not to me returns,
The vernal joys my better years have known,
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are flown.

Starting and shivering in th' inconstant wind,
Meagre and pale the ghost of what I was,
Beneath some blasted tree I lie reclined,
And count the silent moments as they pass:

The winged moments, whose unstaying speed,
Nor art can stop, or in their course arrest;
Whose flight shall shortly count me with the dead,
And lay me down in peace with them that rest,

Oft morning dreams presage approaching fate,
And morning dreams, as poets tell, are true;
Led by pale ghosts, I enter death's dark gate,
And bid the realms of light and life adieu!

I hear the helpless wail, the shriek of woe;
I see the muddy wave, the dreary shore,
The sluggish streams that slowly creep below,
Which mortals visit, and return no more.

Farewell, ye blooming fields! ye cheerful plains
Enough, for me, the church-yard's lonely mound,
Where Melancholy, with still silence reigns;
And the rank grass wave o'er the cheerless ground.

There let me wander at the close of eve,
When sleep sits dewy on the laborer's eyes,
The world and all its busy follies leave,
And talk with wisdom where my *Daphnis* lies.

There let me sleep, forgotten, in the clay,
When Death shall shut these weary aching eyes,
Rest in the hopes of an eternal day,
Till the long night is gone, and the last morn arise.

CASH, and the highest price given for Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 17th day of December next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax, on Popeshood Creek, containing about 550 acres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies about 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George Town. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. One half of the purchase to be paid upon the execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes valued at cash price, and two years will be allowed for the balance.

October 28. (28)

law

Gentlemen and Ladies Pocket Almanacks,

For the Year 1807,
In Plain and Morocco Binding.

A COMPENDIUM Of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the HORSE.

Being a clear and familiar description of the various organs and parts, together with their functions, of that useful and beautiful animal; and comprising a view of the disease, and injuries, with their symptoms and modes of cure, to which the several parts are liable—

TOGETHER WITH

A Concise Examination of the Economy and Structure of the FOOT;

And Observations on SHOEING, by B. W. Burke.

The Mariner's Chronicle, complete, in 4 volumes. Being an account of Shipwrecks—Fires, and Famines at Sea.

ALSO,

An assortment of the newest songs, operas, Duett's Sonatas, &c. by Steibelt, Hooke, and other eminent composers, adapted to the Piano Forte and patent German Flute.

Mazzenhis Lusit Harmonia Mutabilis, or Musical Cards, whereby any person unacquainted with Music may compose an infinite variety of Tunes: and some very elegant patent German Flutes in mahogany cases.

For Sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

Dec. 2.

ea2w

NOTICE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the honorable circuit court of the district of Columbia, sitting at Alexandria, made at March adjourned session, 1806, in a suit in chancery between Jacob Hoffman and John Janney, complainants—and Thomas Richards, defendant—we will expose to sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of next month,

A LOT OF GROUND,

With the Improvements and Buildings thereon, Situate on the north side of King-street and west side of Pitt-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets and extending west on King-street 43 feet to a 3 foot alley, and extending in depth on Pitt-street 78 feet. The sum of 532 dollars and 47 cents of the purchase money will be required in cash—on the balance a credit of 4, 6, and 9 months will be allowed, on giving negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

Joseph Riddle,
Peter Wife, jun. } Com'rs.
James Russel, }

November 28.

2awts

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Dunlap, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1806.

Samuel Craig, } Ex'rs.
Wm. Herbert, }

November 19.

2aw6w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors,

To be Rented.

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28.

law

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAMED WELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

September 18.

eo

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, on Duke-street, near the collector's office—Also the House, at present occupied by myself.

November 21.

eo3w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King-street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

Burlaps, osenaburges and tick-lensbarges,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown platillas,
Round & white yarn dowlas,
Bocadillas and quadruple Si-lesias,
German shirting and sheeting musins,

Superfine and second cloths, Cassimeres and Manchester, Fine and coarse coatings and flannels, Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons, Rose and striped blankets, Worsted and mill'd hose, Cotton and silk ditto, Plain and furniture dimities, Chintzes and calicoes,

Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed gams,

Cambric muslins and cambric dimities, A variety of plain and fancy muslins, Flanders laces and edgings, An elegant assortment of ribbands, Satins, hutestrings, pelongs and sarsnets, Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves, Silk velvets and silk shawls, Split straw and Leghorn bonnets, 3 and 4 Irish lincins, Shirting and apron checks, White and colored threads, Durants, wildboars and bombazets, Russia sheetings and raven ducks, Gurrals, baftas, copas and mamoodies, Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs, Fresh imperial tea in small chests, Scotch and rappee sauff in kegs and boxes, M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs,

And a variety of other articles all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, -to the wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11.

tu8th

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Milbred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Milbred and Roberts, plaintiffs, and Samuel Hough and three defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Com'rs.
Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)

2aw6w

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as a lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. John Tucker for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24.

2aw3w&cauif

Lost or Misaid,

A CERTIFICATE for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698 to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to Paul Esau, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15.

2aw6w

Removal.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed four doors above his former stand, and opposite Hodgkin's Indian-Queen tavern, where he has on hand and will constantly keep a general assortment of BRUSHES, which he offers for sale on as low terms as they can be purchased within the United States—Likewise Cake and Liquid Blacking, and a Liquid for polishing fairtop Boots.

John Shakes.

December 9.

d3t

Cash given for Hogs Bristles.

Fifty Dollars Reward,
For apprehending Richard Gotier,
WHO BROKE JAIL LAST NIGHT.

HE was committed, on his own confession, of passing counterfeit checks; He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and a good deal round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States' service; had a blue sailors' jacket and trousers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes, and a very good black hat.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said Gotier in any jail, and giving me information thereof.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal
Of the district of Columbia.

Washington City, Dec. 7. [8]

d2w

Negroes to Hire.

TO be hired, for the ensuing year, on before the first day of January next, several likely Virginia born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and girls; some of whom have been accustomed to washing, ironing, and waiting in the house. Also some good plantation laborers, belonging to the Preston estate.

Frances Alexander.

December 6.

3aw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, to whom Adam Douglass, of the town of Winchester, has conveyed certain property, as trustees for the benefit of each of his creditors as shall accede to the terms particularized in the deed of conveyance, hereby give notice, that they will proceed on the 15th day of December next, to carry into effect the trust to them confided, by disposing of the property and distributing the proceeds among the creditors according to the terms of the above mentioned deed of trust, and in such a manner as they or a majority of those who shall accede thereto shall direct.

Henry St. G. Tucker,
Alfred H. Powell.

November 25.

2aw 15th Dec

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busselos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

TEAS,
particularly select-
ed for
family use.

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spawning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16.

d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]

An Abridgment of the History of England,

From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.

BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.

And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS, (1802) by an eminent writer.

December 5.

Flour, for Family Use.

A constant supply of best Superfine Flour, of Ravensworth Brand, for family use and bakers, will be kept at Mr. Thomas Irwin's warehouse, at the lower end of King street

Also for Sale.

A few hundred bushels of old Corn, for cash only.

W. Wedderburn.

December 3.

law1stJan

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most improving piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton, } Ex'rs.
Edward Stabler, }
John Janney, }

November 28.

2awt

Just Received and for Sale

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18

law3m

Will be Sold,

On very moderate terms if applied for immediately 5 or 6 thorough bred

BROOD MARES,

Which have been bred from the very best stock, and most approved crosses in Virginia also four or five very capital and

High-bred Colts,

Which were gotten by the celebrated English horses Bedford, Clifden, Dare Devil, Punch.—Pedigrees of the Mares and Colts will be furnished to purchasers.

ALSO—Will be Sold,

On moderate terms the thorough bred elegant stallion

CANDIDATE,

For which 1000 dollars was refused at a year old. He is a beautiful blood bay of good bone and figure, and will make a capital horse for the Western country. At the same place may be had from thirty to forty head of sheep consisting of Muttons and Lambs.

Be pleased to apply at Ravensworth to

JOHN BOWEN,

Manager.

Nov. 26.

law3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to secure the payment of 5000l. with interest, shall on the first day of January, 1807, be posed to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court house, so much of the tract of LAND sold and conveyed by Battelle Fitzhugh to the said Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September, 1797, (the same being part of the Ravensworth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with interest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. on the first day of January, 1799, and on the balance thereof from the first day of October, the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20.

law11

Dr. REED'S

CYCLOPEDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and Sale, at his Book Store, in King street.

November 4.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday WILL BE

AT THE VEN

Corner of Prince

A variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of

can at any time be view

lowest limitation and p

P. G.

SLA

100 Boxes, is

Apply to

B

December 1

Just Re

By the schoo

FOR

15,000 lbs. C

50 barrels and ties

6 tons of LOGWOOD

I wish

A TWO STORY

On the west side of

opposite to Rich

will accommodate a

grocery store. There

hold 4,000 blis. flour.

September 2

Wanted to

A NEGRO SERV

customed to wait in a

recommended.—Enq

November 10.

Wanted to

A FEW ACRES

end of the town,

nearly so.

September 25.

A MILLER

One who can come

and employment by ap

in Alexandria.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Just received from the

the au

A confinement

the very first qual

October 23,

Just R

For ship Enterprise,

verpool, lying at

AND F

A CARGO